

ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI ARE IN JAIL



WILLIAM M. WOOD IS OUT ON BAIL

Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!"

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WORKERS OF THE WORLD! DEMAND THE RELEASE OF ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI!

TRY TO STARVE DEFIANT TOILER

San Diego, Cal., Sept. 12, 1912.—The I. W. W. continue in the spot light most of the time. They are accused by the authorities here of being guilty of all the crimes big and little committed in and out of the city.

A short time ago they got up a big dynamite scare warning the public through their lying press that the I. W. W. were planning to blow up the town.

Seven men were arrested at El Cajon, fourteen miles from San Diego, who were going into Mexico in an automobile on a prospecting and hunting trip. Chief of Police J. Keno Wilson had them brought to town, placed in jail and held on suspicion that they were I. W. W. whose purpose it was to dynamite and burn. On the strength of this the vigilantes got busy ordering members of the I. W. W. to leave town. The hall was raided and seven members arrested and held pending investigation. All were later released with orders from the chief of police to "get to hell out of the town."

Jack Whyte, who is serving six months sentence in the county jail for conspiracy to violate the street speaking ordinance, and seven others refused to work on the jail now in process of construction and was punished by being placed in the dungeon on bread and water. On demand of Whyte's physician he was placed in his old quarters and given food.

Robert Gordon, a United States prisoner, held for deportation to Canada, was also placed on bread and water because he protested against the imprisonment of Whyte. He has been released and all have been given food.

Sunday, September 8, a meeting was held by Local No. 13 in Germania hall protesting against the legal murder of Ettor and Giovannitti at which the following resolutions were passed:

"Germania Hall, San Diego, Cal.,
September 8, 1912.

We, citizens and residents of San Diego in mass meeting assembled, to take the following action:

Whereas, we have learned that Jack Whyte and seven other prisoners in the San Diego county jail are confined in the dungeon on bread and water because they refused to obey an illegal order and scab on their fellow workmen by performing labor under force and guard, without pay, thus depriving some workman at large of his chance of a job; and

Whereas, Jack Whyte under sentence of the superior court is not legally bound to perform labor; and

Whereas, we are informed that the seven other class-conscious prisoners are equally free from a hard labor sentence; and

Whereas Jack Whyte is at present under the care of Dr. Leon DeVille as a tubercular patient and the sheriff of this county knows that to confine him without the necessities of life and on a starvation diet is equal to a sentence of death; and

Whereas, we may reasonably suppose that the brutality now being visited on Jack Whyte has its origin in the sting of his manly defiance of court justice as administered in San Diego;

Therefore be it resolved, that we protest against this inhuman excess of punishment of Jack Whyte and his seven unknown but class-conscious companions.

Resolved further, that we extend our hearty sympathy to Whyte and his fellow sufferers.

Resolved further, that we carefully read over and ponder the meaning of Jack Whyte's last public utterance: To hell with your courts; we know what justice is.

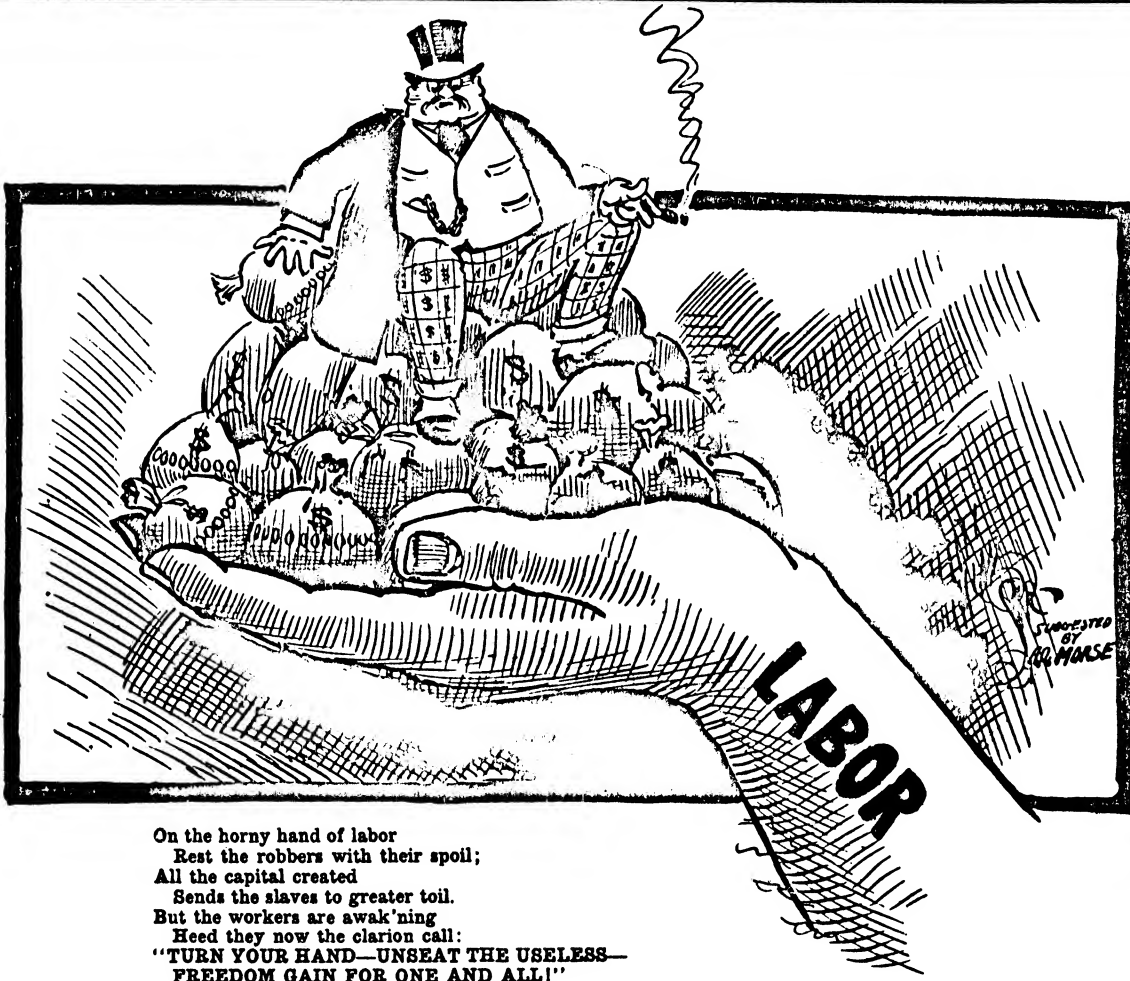
Resolved further, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the judges of the superior court, the county sheriff and to all newspapers."

The same were later passed by the Commonwealth Fellowship of this city and signed by most of its members.

The Socialist Local passed resolutions, but much more conservative. Laura Payne Emerson and Mortimer Downing were the principal speakers at the protest meeting. It being the first public meeting held by the I. W. W. since the Free Speech fight began, it was looked forward to with much misgiving by many who thought it would be broken up by vigilantes or police. Those brave enough to venture soon found their fears ungrounded as those unworthies were conspicuous by their absence. The meeting was a success and another will be held in the same place next Sunday.

The Free Speech League has officially disbanded, leaving a debt of \$800 for the I. W. W. to pay.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.



On the horny hand of labor
Rest the robbers with their spoil;
All the capital created
Sends the slaves to greater toil.
But the workers are awak'ning
Heed they now the clarion call:
"TURN YOUR HAND—UNSEAT THE USELESS—
FREEDOM GAIN FOR ONE AND ALL!"

STRIKE!

Quash Indictment Against Ettor and Giovannitti

DO NOT LET THE CAPITALIST EDITORS BEFOG THE PRESENT SITUATION FOR YOU. IN THE PRESENT DISCLOSURES REVEALING THE DYNAMITE PLANTING BY THE CONTEMPTIBLE WOOD AND HIS GANG OF HIRELINGS, DO NOT FORGET THE REAL MOTIVE OF THE PLANT. CAPITALIST EDITORS SAY IT WAS TO DISCREDIT THE STRIKERS—THAT WAS ONLY A PART OF IT—THE BIGGER MOTIVE WAS TO GET EXCUSE TO ARREST ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI. THE DYNAMITE PLANTER WAS SENT TO PLANT THE DYNAMITE IN ETTOR'S HEADQUARTERS—ONLY HIS UNFAMILIARITY WITH THE BUILDING CAUSED IT TO BE LEFT ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PARTITION IN THE COBBLER'S SHOP.

THIS WAS A WEEK BEFORE ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI WERE ARRESTED FOR MURDER. WHEN ONE PLANT FAILED THE DASTARDLY CREW PUT UP ANOTHER. THEY STARTED THE DISTURBANCES THAT LED TO THE KILLING OF ANNA LA PIZZO. THE WHOLE THING IS NOW EXPOSED.

INNOCENT MEN HAVE SPENT EIGHT MONTHS IN JAIL. DEMAND AN IMMEDIATE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE COURT AND THE QUASHING OF THE INDICTMENT AGAINST ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI.

AND FURTHERMORE DEMAND OF GOVERNOR FOSS AND YOUR STATE GOVERNMENT A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION OF THE CONDUCT OF JUDGE MAHONEY, JUDGE BROWN AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY ATTWILL WHO ARE ACCUSED OF "WHITE-WASHING" AND SHIELDING THESE CRIMINALS OF WEALTH. DEMAND THESE THINGS—AND DEMAND THEM NOW.

IF ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI ARE NOT RELEASED FROM JAIL BY SEPTEMBER 30, ALL THE WORKERS, WHETHER ORGANIZED OR UNORGANIZED, ARE URGED TO STRIKE UNTIL THESE INNOCENT UNION MEN ARE RELEASED.

ETTOR-GIOVANNITTI DEFENSE COMMITTEE,
CENTRAL BLDG., LAWRENCE, MASS.

First Blood In G. T. P. Strike

In their efforts to get scabs to work on the Grand Trunk Pacific the contractors have gotten a number of men drunk so as to have them on the job before the strike pickets can lay the facts before them. Even this had not succeeded so the whiskey was drugged for one lot of men. These drugged men were on the train to Hazelton when the effects of the drug began to wear off and when they realized the trick that had been played upon them there was a rough and tumble fight between them and the train crew. An eye witness states that the car windows were broken, seats were smashed, and blood from the participants covered the cars. The train crew looked like hutchers on their arrival at Hazelton.

Ten of the men jumped from the train and walked back to Prince Rupert, a distance of 90 miles, arriving in time to take the Friday morning boat to Vancouver. The strike committee could not learn the facts from these men as they arrived in town just in time to catch the boat. Information has come from passengers upon the train. These are now making depositions and asking for protection

while en route on these trains.

This marks the first bloodshed in the strike. The strikers say that news is scarce for the same condition prevails all along the line—everything is tied up tight. That's pretty good news.

One of the scouts of the strikers returned to Prince Rupert on last Sunday night after having covered the 150 miles between Hazelton and Burns Lake. He reports that some men are being worked at the point of guns and these are prepared to join the I. W. W. and aid the strike as soon as they can make their getaway. The spirit of the I. W. W. is shown by this scout who walked the 300 miles in ten days in the interests of the organization. Twelve scouts are on the line at present in the interests of the organization.

Men who have been induced to scab are constantly coming down off the line because of the unbearable conditions. Some of these confess to their mistakes and apply for membership in the I. W. W. The Prince Rupert Empire states in a recent issue: "• • • the reason why the completion of the Grand Trunk

Pacific through the west is delayed is because the conditions of labor are such that rather than stay in the camps the men will tramp five hundred miles through the wilderness to get away."

"Sixty-eight men came back on the train on Sept. 2. These were strong in their declaration that the conditions of the camps were such that no one could exist in them.

Contractor Pagent's scab herders succeeded in rounding up nine Russians but when an I. W. W. picket spotted the crowd he phoned to strike headquarters and the ONE BIG UNION soon had nine new members.

The spirit of the strikers keeps up well, even though the support for the strike is not all it should be financially. It is urged that locals hold meetings for the strikers and forward what funds can be secured. The men on strike have always given freely to other strikes and they ask the same measure of support from those who are not now engaged in a direct struggle with the masters of the bread.

Send funds to A. O. Morse, Box 917, Prince Rupert, B. C.

MURDER OF GIRL IS PART OF PLOT

(Special Correspondence.)

Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 6.—The more one studies the recent developments connected with the dynamiting conspiracy here, culminating in the arrest of William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, which was the hardest hit by the great strike of last winter, the more certain it becomes that the killing of Anna La Pizzo, the girl striker, and the subsequent arrest of Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti, was but the result of a widespread and infamous plot, or rather, a chain of plots, whose purpose was to "get" Ettor and Giovannitti at any cost and thus put a sudden end to the uprising of the workers which took place here last January.

Up to the present time there has seemed to be a disposition to regard the killing of the girl and the planting of the dynamite, for which John J. Breen, the Lawrence undertaker and politician, was convicted, as separate incidents of the great Battle for Bread, but it seems pretty plain now that the two were directly connected; that is, the same set of persons who caused the planting of the dynamite also caused the murder of Anna La Pizzo. Both plots were concocted, of course, for the purpose of getting something to fasten on Ettor and Giovannitti. The dynamite plot failed. It was badly and bunglesomely handled and it was most too raw. Therefore it became necessary to cook up a "riot" and hurt somebody.

About 20 or 30 gun-men, disguised as "Italians," were imported into Lawrence to do the job. A Boston detective agency claims it has the names of these plug-uglies, also the names of the persons who hired them, and has offered to sell the information to a Boston newspaper, but the price they asked was too high. These thugs were at first directed to shatter the windows of street cars, which they did with loud noises, while the police looked on and watched hopefully for a chance to arrest a few genuine wage-slaves. But the latter did not fall for the scheme. They were striking against the textile mills, not against the street cars, and they had absolutely no motive for pulling down trolley poles or tearing up tracks.

The dynamite plot having failed to make an impression on a jeering public, it was decided to pull off a "riot" in conjunction with the local and state police. It was planned to make Oscar Benoit, a local policeman, the "goat." That is, if nobody else got hurt, one of the gun-men was to keep close to Benoit and in the melee shoot him either through the clothing or the fleshy part of the shoulder—this for the purpose of having a "victim of strike lawlessness."

This may seem incredible but anyone familiar with what goes on during labor troubles knows that such fiendish ingenuity and brutality on the part of hired gun-men and police is not out of the ordinary.

But things did not work out according to schedule. The accounts of witnesses vary as to what followed. Some say Benoit, who is a typical thick-witted, pot-bellied cop of past middle age, got excited and fired the shot that killed Anna La Pizzo, who was in the crowd that had gathered. At least one other man is sure that the fatal shot came from behind Benoit and over his shoulder. It is possible, therefore, that the mill agent who intended to hit Benoit missed his aim in the flurry and the bullet struck the 17-year-old girl on the other side. Nothing, of course, has ever been done to Benoit. He is at present special officer in the police court here.

There were dozens of cops around at the time but not a move was made to arrest a single person out of the crowd. Here was a disturbance on the street in which a woman was fatally shot and yet the police could find no one to arrest except Ettor and Giovannitti who were speaking in another part of the town at the time!

And yet the bill of complaint, in all the "majesty of the law," has the nerve to declare "that before said murder was committed, as aforesaid, Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti did INCITE, PROCURE AND COUNSEL OR COMMAND the said person whose name is not known, as aforesaid, to commit the said murder in manner and form aforesaid, against the peace of the Commonwealth and contrary to the form of the statutes in such cases made and provided."

Smiling Joe and kindly Arthur inciting, procuring, counselling and commanding some one to shoot down a young woman of their own class in a public street! Do you get the picture? And yet these plutocrats and their priests, prosecutors and pimps want us to keep quiet and say nothing until these two men are given "a fair trial by a jury of their peers," (Continued on page four.)

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Jos. J. Ettor, Theo. Malcor, Ewald Koettgen, F. H. Little, Geo. Speed

Entered as second-class matter, May 21, 1910, at the Postoffice at
Spokane, Wash., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Yes, to this thought I hold with firm persistence;
The last result of wisdom stamps it true—
He only earns his freedom and existence
Who daily conquers them anew.—Goethe.

Editors receiving this paper will kindly place the "Industrial Worker" on their exchange list.

A union that denies a worker the right to join has no business using the word "seab"—unless in reference to itself.

To control our lives we must control industry, for so long as the terms of our employment are dictated by idlers we are slaves.

The only difference between a pig that grunts "oof! oof!" when it gets its swill, and the man who boasts of "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work" is that the pig generally gets fat.

A collective body without fighting spirit is as helpless as a single individual battling against society. What is needed is an organized force in which each individual member is a fighter. That's what the I. W. W. strives for.

Politicians look upon the class struggle as a game which must be played according to the rules, while the industrialist views it as a class war in which all methods are fair, from harrasing the enemy to cutting of their base of supply.

"None but the brave deserve the fair." San Diego, being the most cowardly town in the United States, does not deserve to have a fair in 1915. The I. W. W. will see that if a fair is held it will be a losing proposition. We have only just begun to fight.

Judge Hanford is off the bench in the state of Washington, but there appears to be no shortening of hours or raising of wages as a result. And, let us whisper, the mutt that took Hanford's seat fills it admirably in every respect, save that his personal preference does not call for onions in the judicial cocktail. Once more the mountain labored and—we smell a rat.

STRENUOUS OPPOSITION

"I am opposed to Socialism," said Weary Willie, as he climbed into his mansion at 23023 Railroad avenue. "It would break up the home."

"I am opposed to Socialism," said French Annie, as she went upstairs. "It is against the marriage relation."

"I am opposed to Socialism," said Johnny Yeggman, as he deftly threw his leg over the window sill. "It stands for dividing up."

"I am opposed to Socialism," said Larry Hehr, as he fondly kissed his pet monkey. "It denies a man the right to work."

"I also oppose Socialism," said the lean and hungry workman as he looked longingly into his dinner bucket. "It might get me a square meal and I'm sure my system couldn't stand the shock."

THREE CHEERS FOR NOTHING AT ALL

Our Southern sister continent seems to have been plentifully supplied with revolutions in years past. These revolutions were financed from Wall street for the purpose of gaining valuable concessions. No sane person doubts that.

The revolution now raging in Nicaragua is anti-American. Does that mean that Wall street has no hand in the game? Not at all! United States gunboats have collected money for the Plunderbund on previous occasions, and intervention in this case would mean more pie for the plutocracy.

Hasten, fellow workers, to offer an arm, a leg, or perhaps your "worthless" life, that a new white star may adorn the blue field of Wall street's flag. Eat of patriotically embalmed beef so that the masters of the bread may use the proceeds of their pay-envelope thefts in enslaving the workers of South America.

"How glorious it is to die for one's country!" Quite so! But how much more sensible to stay at home and let those who own the country do the fighting.

WHY STAY AWAY?

Several notices have come into the "Worker" office advising men to stay away from certain parts of the country. We cannot agree to that policy.

When conditions are worse in one section than in another the proper method is to go to the bad sections for the avowed purpose of bettering conditions. If you seek only the so-called "good" jobs you are taking something at the expense of those who are forced to work in the places where the treatment is worse. You have shirked your part as a rebel and have made it all the more easy for the employers to keep matters as they are.

To stay away from the place where the class struggle shows its worst phase is on a par with the attempts of those who colonize in the wilderness in a vain attempt to solve social problems.

Don't stay away from the jobs that are "bad." Get on the jobs and make them better. Like Tom Paine we must not seek the spots where some measure of freedom may be found, but rather we must go where liberty is not to fight for emancipation from wage slavery.

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC STRIKE

The I. W. W. in the Grand Trunk Pacific strike presents a solid front and at the same time has so far shown the country that an industrial strike does not necessarily imply violence. Perhaps the quiet manner in which the strike is being conducted comes largely because there have been no overt acts from the usual company sluggers and thugs. Also because the police have not been over-officious in the interests of the corporation.

Another feature of the strike is the fact that it is bringing forth an entirely new line of tactics than have been pursued in similar strikes in the past. The employers were prepared to meet some of the former tactics, with which they had become partially familiar, and the refusal of the strikers to resort to the tactics the employers want is disconcerting, to say the least. The resourcefulness of the I. W. W. is being demonstrated.

Amid the industrial strife elsewhere throughout the country, with spectacular features marking the other strikes, it seems that a quiet strike is entirely lost sight of. The Grand Trunk Pacific strikers find themselves without the necessary financial assistance.

Aid should be given to those who are fighting for freedom in Canada as well as to those valiant rebels who are waging the class struggle in the South and East. Show your solidarity by sending a contribution to the Secretary-Treasurer of the strike, A. O. Morse, Box 917, Prince Rupert, B. C.

THE CAPITALIST PRESS

We have been repeatedly assured that there is no such thing as a capitalist press, and that our statements to the effect that the papers were used in the interests of the employer of labor regardless of the merits of the demands of the workers were the result of an overheated imagination.

We now ask these apologists for the venal press to tell by what methods of mental telepathy the Boston papers were able to print articles concerning the discovery of dynamite planted by the tools of the woolen trust, before the fake discovery took place.

Nor is this case the first one known. During the Cripple Creek strike a dynamite plant was made at the power house north of Colorado Springs and a complete report of the dastardly attempt was set up in type in the office of the Colorado Springs Gazette before the automobile left the publishers' office to make the discovery.

It is true that some space has been given to the arrest of Breen and the indictment of William Woods, but compare it to the space given to the alleged dynamitings by the working class. Note also the thunder of editorials, all condemning the arrested men, that followed the McNamara arrests. In the face of potent woolen trust gold the editorial comment on the arrest of Wood is conspicuous by its absence.

Case after case could be quoted to show that the daily press is simply the tool of the employing class. The recent actions point all the more clearly to the fact that labor must own and control its own press. One real working class daily in America would be able to work wonders. Let us hope that such a daily may soon be made a reality. Meanwhile the workers must give all possible support to their weekly organs so that they may become powerful mediums for the carrying of the workers' side of the class struggle to the toilers.

THIS THING THEY CALL "LAW"

There are still many workers who look upon the law as something sacred. They think that the statutes passed by crooked politicians at the behest of vested interests are the height of wisdom and that everyone should abide literally by every provision that may be invoked. They look upon the law as something fixed—something to be adhered to as one adheres to the rules of mathematics in making a calculation. But law is not sacred, it does not represent wisdom, and it changes with the changing whims of the ruling class.

Law is only what the ruling class wills, conditioned by their power to enforce it. It represents the exact amount of slavery the "lower classes" will stand without rebelling. And in no day or age has it been otherwise for more than a brief period, never for any considerable length of time.

To respect the law is to respect slavery. To even adhere scrupulously to the law is to be submissive slaves. There is no possible chance to escape slavery by legal methods. As every revolution is directed against the ruling class of its time it must necessarily strike against the interests of those rulers and therefore against their laws.

Can a revolutionist be legal? No!

To collect funds in Massachusetts and Rhode Island for the locked out men in New Bedford is illegal. To picket the strike on the Grand Trunk Pacific is illegal. To boycott the scabby goods of C. W. Post is illegal. Even to endeavor to form a "labor trust" along "peaceful" lines is illegal—in direct violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

The I. W. W. does not meet the issue by sticking out their wrists to the masters and saying "Rivet the chains a little tighter," but they realize that the class war must be fought, be the consequences what they may. So we say "Damn the laws of the ruling class. We will have none of them."

We will collect funds for the New Bedford strikers, we will picket any and all strikes, we will boycott the goods of every scab manufacturer, and in spite of all the laws we will continue to build the Labor Trust that means freedom for our class.

TRANSLATED NEWS



INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT

Spain

The strike movement is spreading every day. The general strike of Saragossa ended in a labor victory, the masters having conceded the 9-hour day demanded by the masons and other workers. At Malaga the workers refused the terms proposed and the strike continues. The dockers have provisionally resumed work until all the unions have decided upon the general strike. At Madrid and Barcelona the situation is still serious.

Italy

The general strike of 24 hours decided upon Saturday, August 17, by the labor organizations of Rome, began the next day at 3 o'clock. The evening papers had been brought out before 4 o'clock so as to permit the printers and compositors to take part in the popular demonstrations and open air meeting. Our Italian comrades want to protest energetically against the reorganization of the service of the hospitals by the royal commission. The idea of general strike as a means of protest is spreading everywhere.

Australia

According to a letter published by the Daily Herald of London, Eng., the position of the unemployed in Australia is very difficult, 1500 union men being out of work in Melbourne alone. At Adelaide and other towns the conditions are no better. The Prime Minister of Victoria has been obliged to start certain public works (such as military defense works) so as to provide work.

All state socialism, all state interference in labor conflicts does not prevent that in this "paradise of labor," as Australia has been called; they suffer from the same evils of capitalism as in other countries.

England

The last number of The Syndicalist contains an article by Tom Mann on the London Transport strike. The conclusions at which he arrives are: "The future must be for solidarity and direct action. Beware of the government. It is this day officially announced that the government intends to introduce a measure establishing compulsory arbitration. No measure, this or any other country may introduce, can cause capitalists to run an industrial establishment on lines and under conditions that the capitalists really disapprove of. The capitalist will always retain the power to close his factory, his mill, his shop, and the government proposes to make it illegal for the workers to have the right to take concerted action for the control of their labor."

Needless to say that these conclusions entirely express our own opinion on direct action and governmental action.

The great revolutionary strikes of recent months in England, France, and the U. S., have provoked a lively discussion in the whole press on revolutionary syndicalism. We have received numerous reviews and papers with articles combating or defending syndicalism with its tactics of direct action, general strike, sabotage, etc. In all these articles it is astonishing to see how few of the writers go to the very source, acquaint themselves with the labor struggle or, at least, with the labor publications. The various authors of different nationalities attribute generally the origin of the revolutionary labor movement and of the theory of direct action to the influence of French syndicalism, which for foreign adversaries is sufficient to declare that it is no good for their own country. Instead of studying the French movement by its official organ "La Voix du Peuple," or by pamphlets written by syndicalists, militants in the struggle, the writers of articles on syndicalism prefer mostly to go to French and Italian writers who are outside the movement and with whom the French unions have nothing to do. A few weeks ago in the English press appeared a series of articles by the socialist deputy, Ramsey MacDonald, who traced the origin of the syndicalist movement to the theories of Georges Sorel and his master Professor Bergson of the Sorbonne. In the International Socialist Review of Chicago we find an article on "Sabotage and Revolutionary Syndicalism" where the readers are referred to the "new school" which considers itself neo-Marxist, and further to Sorel, and so on. We are far from desirous to insist on all the nonsense contained in those articles. Let us point out one fact: The revolutionary syndicalist movement in France, England, in the U. S., and elsewhere, is a mass movement. It is the revolutionary militants who have created this movement in France from experience gained in the struggle of many years. It has nothing to do with any school, new or old, of Marxism or neo-Marxism, or Bergsonian doctrine. Also in England and the U. S. it is the recent great strikes which have attracted the attention to this movement and what preceded the strikes; it is not a new school of some philosophy, but the hard work of organization and practical experience of the masses in the service of capitalists and in their daily struggle against exploitation.

CH. CORNELISSEN.

The Seventh Annual Convention of the I. W. W. will be held at Roosevelt hall, formerly Brand's Hall, 648 N. Clark street, corner Erie, Chicago, Ill.

ENGLISH NOTES

In a series of articles in the Daily Herald dealing with the labor position and with the recent Transport Strike in London Robert Williams, Secretary of the Transport Workers' Federation, tells a great deal of home truths to his fellow workers. The following will have a bearing on many of our strikes I have no doubt and as the expression of an influential individual should have some weight:

Stupidly Magnanimous.

How far this deplorable error in tactics of the Disputes Committee is responsible for the Car-men's dereliction must be judged from the result on the strike of giving permits to bring food from the docks and warehouses. There again the workers were stupidly magnanimous. "We will remove the embargo on food" said they. Consequently a number of carmen were allowed to remain at work to cart the food-stuffs with the permission of the strike leaders. Now the workmen do not recognise these fine distinctions, and argued that if a number were allowed to continue at work, why should others be called upon to strike? The result is well known. Most of the carmen, trade unionists be it noted, remained at work during the whole of the dispute, and assisted in defeating the ends of their fellow trade unionists.

What Lloyd George Told.

The government, in the assistance of whom the strike leaders had a confidence which was indeed touching, diddled us in a truly "Georgian" manner. Lloyd George appeared to know better than we did what response our national strike appeal would obtain. He told us frankly that the intervention of the government would be determined by the measure of response to our national strike order. The government as usual offers intervention only when they feel the men are likely to win a victory and then simply with the obvious intention of cheating them.

Something might be said concerning the conduct of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants during the London dispute. They allowed their members to work with and assist the blacklegs, and also countenanced their carmen doing work against which our men had struck. Some excuse there may be for them in the fact that members of the Car-men's Union persistently blacklegged.

Now that the Transport strike has proved a failure there is a great outcry on the part of our political Socialist friends against the old fashioned weapon of the strike. They care little for the fact that this strike like most others would inevitably have been a success if it had been conducted on modern Industrial Union lines instead of the old ones. It has been a failure and "industrial methods are useless." These individuals never apply this argument to their own line of action. The fact that the Socialists in Great Britain have not succeeded in a fraction of a decimal in their Parliamentary elections is not a source of discouragement to them. "Why should it be?" There has been only one parliamentary election for which it has been claimed that a man was returned on the Socialist ticket and that is the historic Colne Valley election. Even this claim can hardly be substantiated by facts as I know too well from personal experience, having been a worker for Victor Grayson on that occasion. After the result of the poll was declared Grayson claimed the result as a victory for revolutionary Socialism, which sounded very nice and had only the one drawback that it wasn't true. So that industrial action here, even of the old fashioned Trade Disunion description, has a slight record of success, surprising enough though I admit it to be, but these decryers of industrial action—well, the least said about them the better.

The proverbial weathercock is as nothing compared to these persons. When the first Transport Strike proved such a brilliant success H. M. Hyndman and the other Socialists wrote leading articles in Justice emphasizing the suddenly discovered importance of direct action. Now, there is not a thing hard enough for H. M. H. not say against this weapon.

This sort of thing applies not only to Great Britain but to every part of the globe. Gustave Herve goes mad about the increase in Social-Democratic poll in Germany. No economic advantage has been obtained for the workers thereby, not even as much as is gained by the smallest of successful strikes, but this does not prevent Herve turning a volte face in his opinions of the marvelously drilled and useless Social Democratic voters. Think of the future the apologists say. To hell with the future answers the worker, who is suffering a living death at the present. The more we progress at the present the better can we leave the future to look after itself. The revival of industrial action on the part of the Trade unions after the lull when the Labor Party had everything its own way, has been instrumental in a great accession of members to almost every one of the Unions. The way to organize the workers is evidently to show that something can be obtained here and now rather in the Christian policy of leaving everything for the future. It is said that this should be so but then it is also said that we have to live.

There is talk of a proposal to be submitted to the pending Trades Union Congress in favor of the establishment of a Trade Union Bank. If the proposal is carried into effect the result would certainly be better than the present method of exploiting the workers with the workers' own money. The Railway Servants Union has part of its funds invested in British railways. It need scarcely be pointed out that they have a difficulty in obtaining their money when a strike requires it. Should they manage to do so their own action in striking has depreciated the value of their shares. But there is still hope in the workers though such a specimen of asininity would seem to belie it. If there were not this hope it would be time, like the lover of Annie Laurie, to lay me down and die.

A. B. ELSBURY.

Newcastle Eng.

MACHINERY DISPLACING LABOR

The Bakers' Journal says there is no hope for the workers except to own the machinery of industry. A case is cited where an old glass blower arose in the meeting of the Danville (Ill.) Trades and Labor Council and with shaking voice announced that the machine had displaced him. Says the Journal:

"The talk of that brother woke the delegates of that central body up. In the discussion over prevailing conditions that followed, a cigarmaker stated that machines now made cigars six times as fast as could a cigarmaker, and children could run the machines; that it was only a matter of time before most, if not all cigarmakers, would be among the unemployed."

A printer cited the electrical invention with which one operator will operate about one-half of the machines in the country from a central point, displacing thousands of operators who now set the telegraph news of the daily papers.

Last, but not least, a coal miner stated that coal mining machines are rapidly displacing the miners and that it is credibly reported that coal will soon be burned in the ground, transformed into electrical energy and distributed in high-tension current, in that event displacing all the coal miners, firemen, tramsters and allied laborers in the country and perhaps in the world!

If the recently organized bakery workers had taken part in that discussion they could also have shown to what extent the machines have been introduced in our trade with their labor-displacing effects. In fact, practically all trades will find that their workers in the majority are all soon to be displaced by machines and that they are confronted with a problem that forces them to think and think seriously about their future."

The workers are rapidly being forced to see the necessity of solidarity of action at the point of production so as to gain some of the benefit from the machines that are being installed and, what is more important, to finally take and hold the machinery in the interests of those who produce wealth.

Industrial unionism means mastery of the machine and the end of enforced idleness with its consequent starvation.

"I BELIEVE AND I THINK"

Fellow Worker M. B. Butler, 107 Third St., Eureka, Cal., has written a Free Thought pamphlet called "I Believe and I Think." It contains 16 pages and sells for 5c. It is worth that much of anybody's money. The fellow worker derives no profit from the pamphlet but gives it to the world to spread the ideas contained therein. A brief quotation will show the nature of the work:

"But I Believe is growing old, feeble and blind. After his age-long rule of iron, blood and fire he is lapsing into decay and death. Over his grave there will be none to weep. His ghastly history will be remembered with shudders as a horrible nightmare. His gods, his devils, his bells, his swords, his cannons, his battleships, his ignorance, his slavery, his Bible, his avarice, his cruelty, his poverty and crime will be buried with him in the same grave and gladly forgotten till the earth becomes cold and dead."

I Think is emerging from a million conflicts, battle-scarred and bleeding, tortured and persecuted, hounded and hunted, slashed and burned, but a healthy, growing, vigorous young giant, who will soon rule the world from the throne of science, brotherhood and human kindness. He is rapidly gathering his strength to lift the yoke from the neck of the slave; to destroy hovels and construct homes; to plant flowers where thistles grew; to chase away tears with laughter; to erect colleges upon the ashes of martyrs who perished at the stake; to banish poverty and disease, ignorance and crime. Then—

I Think will be the only king and the machine the only slave. Science will be the only god, and this earth will be a heaven.

The new day is dawning. The sun is rising, and I Think is winning a World."

CUPID'S CAPITALISTIC REPRESENTATIVE

"Los Angeles, Sept. 9.—In danger of losing her three small children because she was unable to support them, Mrs. Anna Sotello, a comely Mexican woman, consented to accept any able-bodied husband if a candidate could be found, and as a result she is the bride today of Jose Dorf, a countryman. Cupid's representative in the affair was Probate Officer Frank Reyes."

Capitalism forces prostitution. This woman had the alternative of peddling herself piece-meal to the passersby in order to eke out a precarious existence for herself and babes instead of entering legal prostitution to insure a steady meal ticket. She is not to blame; Capitalism is.

Between Anna Sotello, who has sold herself to Jose Dorf, and Alice Roosevelt, who sold herself to Nicholas Longworth, the balance is in favor of the Mexican woman. She had the excuse of poverty. Roosevelt's cigarette smoking daughter had no hunger fear impelling her action.

How Capitalism takes the romance from life! We have been accustomed to think of Dan Cupid as an innocent and unclothed child, armed with a bow and a quiver full of arrows. Now we must picture the little God of Love as clad in a shoddy blue uniform, a tin star on his breast, a six-shooter on his hip and a bludgeon in his fist. Cupid can find no resting place under Capitalism.

DRIVE A NAIL IN CAPITALISM'S COFFIN

Fellow Workers: Would you be doing your duty to your class if you failed to support us in this fight? You know you would not.

A French scientist claims that electricity will prevent hunger. We need money to buy the electricity with. How many will help us by sending one dollar to the strike fund of the Grand Trunk Pacific strikers?

Send your answer to Secretary-Treasurer, Local Union No. 336, I. W. W., Box 917, Prince Rupert, B. C.

THE PAINT CREEK MINERS

Fragmentary accounts of the trouble in Cabin Creek and Paint Creek, West Virginia, have crept out past the Russified censorship of the coal operators who control the state. From these brief reports it is evident that a reign of terror has existed, and that life is still unsafe.

Seven thousand coal miners are on strike and each is armed with a rifle. Several tons of ammunition are reported to be on hand. Battles, lasting for days, have taken place between the company guards and the striking men, and a number have been killed on both sides. The temper of the strikers is heightened by the fact that several of the wives and daughters of the miners had been raped by the guards previous to the outbreak.

Some idea of the state of affairs may be gained when the strikers have declared life to be more safe since the arrival of the state militia. The appearance of troops generally make matters worse. One paper has been suspended for publishing some of the details of the battles. The wives of the strikers are being evicted from the company shacks and in several cases they have been thrown out bodily just a few hours prior to child birth.

The revolt is not only against the guards and the strike breakers, but against craft union officials as well. The strikers refused to abide by a contract entered into by well-fed officials. They remained on strike after different officials had compromised with the mine owners.

The women are showing great bravery and are strongly in favor of the men remaining on strike until their demands are granted.

During the progress of the strike the miners asked circuit judge, S. C. Burdette, for a temporary injunction restraining the company guards from beating up strikers and their wives and children, and from preventing them from going to the post office for mail. "You embarrass me," said the judge. He took the matter under advisement and the next day went on his annual vacation. Laws are not for the benefit of coal miners; they have to do with sacred property and not with human life.

For fear of further trouble no more strike breakers are being imported and the strikers stand a good chance of gaining a victory.

CAN CAPITALISM KILL THIS SPIRIT?

Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 7.—The following self-explanatory letter was received from A. L. Emerson, president of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers, and his fellow-workers, in jail at Lake Charles, La., on trumped up charges of murder, etc., growing out of a shooting deliberately started at Grabow, La., by the officers of the Galloway Lumber Co., a part of the Southern Lumber trust:

"Lake Charles Jail, 8-31-12. Ettor-Giovannitti Defense Committee, Lawrence, Mass.

"Dear Fellow-workers: Enclosed you will find six dollars and ten cents (\$6.10).

This amount was made up here in jail. Over half of the boys here are broke. None of them have much, but what we sent is given freely and with a heart full of sympathy and love. I am going to try and make up some more.

Give my love and best wishes to the two boys. And retain for yourself and fellow-workers your share.

All are reasonably well and in good spirits. Yours for justice, if possible.

(Signed) A. L. EMERSON, Care Cline, Cline & Bell, Lake Charles, La."

Accompanying the letter was the list of donations.

The list was stamped with the Brotherhood Seal of "Jail Local No. 1."

The Ettor-Giovannitti Defense Committee sent Emerson and his fellow-workers a note expressing its keen appreciation and declaring that at the end of the Ettor-Giovannitti defense its members would devote their resources and experience to secure the liberty of their fellow members in the South land.

Fearing that the I. W. W. will organize the steel mills in the Pittsburgh district the Carnegie Steel Co. is importing negroes so as to create racial hatred and prevent solidarity. It won't work. The I. W. W. organizes without regard to color. The only negro we fight is he who employs labor. There is no color line in the furnace bells of the steel trust and there will be none in the ONE BIG UNION. White, black or yellow, the workers of the world must unite!

S. C. Kelley, formerly the editor of the San Diego Labor Leader, and at this time the editor of the San Diego Examiner, is called upon to appear before the Spanish War Veterans and submit to a court martial for some of his sayings during the height of the free speech fight. The patriotic vigilantes, some of whom belonged to the Veterans, are doubtless behind the move. Kelley is a decent sort of a fellow and should be cut off from the pleasure of the society of the drunken vets he would have no just reason for complaint.

At the eleventh annual convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies the I. W. W. was strongly denounced and the A. F. of L. praised. The I. W. W. should feel prouder than ever. A glance at past history will prove that every new idea that the Church disapproved of has been scientifically shown to be correct in the light of later knowledge. The condemnation of the above societies should be a stamp of approval for people who do their own thinking.

Striking counter workers in Haverhill, Mass., have protested against the use of city funds to protect "New York tramps" as they style the worthless coupon clippers.

On September 8 a mass meeting was held in Vancouver, B. C., for the benefit of the G. T. P. strikers. W. A. Thorn, delegate to the convention from the strike district, was the speaker. The hall was packed. A collection of \$28.35 was forwarded to the strikers.

THE MYSTERY IN THE McNAMARA CASE

The Public (Chicago) in its issue of Sept. 6, that may have prompted the acts of the McNamara Case" and sets forth three motives that may have prompted the acts of the McNamara brothers. These three are: first, that they may have been tools of the employers; second, that they may have been "labor slugs" on a little higher plane; third, that they may have been "direct action" revolutionists.

The plausibility of the first theory is admitted but it is held that no substantial basis may be found upon which to rest a case. The second idea is also dismissed as having no foundation.

Louis Post, the Public editor, then states that: "It is evident that the McNamaras do have a social philosophy, and that their crime was committed in pursuance of it. Their philosophy contemplates a labor state composed of labor unions. Not that they were Socialist Party socialists; in political affiliation they appear to have been Democrats. Not that they sympathized with Socialist Party methods; they probably did not. But that they believed in the kind of labor state the Socialist Party proclaims. Their views as to the way to get it, however, were "syndicalistic" rather than "socialistic," the way of the Industrial Workers of the World rather than that of the Socialist Party. Yet they did not belong openly to any known "syndicalistic" organization, nor is there reason to believe that they belonged secretly. They appear to have been their own organization. They believed that a class war is on between the capitalist class and the labor class; they believed that this war must be fought out on the labor side by the "direct action" of labor organizations; they believed that "direct action" may on occasion mean violent action; they believed that the strike in Los Angeles was one of those occasions; they therefore resorted to violence, resulting in destruction of human life. Under the circumstances, they now regard themselves as prisoners of war captured in battle."

To Post the mystery is cleared up, but to most people it still remains a mystery. It would be interesting to note upon what evidence is based the idea that the McNamaras contemplated a labor state resembling Socialism. The McNamaras were Democrats, Roman Catholics, and one of them a member of the Militia of Christ. They were craft unionists who made no attempt to broaden the lines to admit lesser skilled metal workers. If the evidence points to anything, it points to the fact that their actions were not for the purpose of bringing about a labor state but for the purpose of retaining an obsolete form of unionism in the industrial arena.

Where, also, is Post's evidence that the McNamaras believed in a class war? It rather appears that they held the idea of "good" and "bad" employers. That their acts were part of the class war must be admitted, but that they were consciously so needs more proof than has yet been given.

The statement that their way was "the way of the Industrial Workers of the World" is rather out of place. It shows a lack of understanding of the principles, aims and objects of the I. W. W. For with the I. W. W. the form of organization is a very vital thing and it is only in the capitalist and anti-industrialist press that tactics are given first place. Whatever the McNamaras are it is a sure thing that they are not industrial unionists. Their belief in authority and religion proclaims them as not being anarchists in the real sense of that term. They are not Socialists. They are, what they have been from the first—a mystery.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND

Editor Industrial Worker—Fellow Worker: I receive the Industrial Worker each week and have followed the progress of your fight for free speech in Spokane, Aberdeen and San Diego. To my knowledge never have such struggles been waged in any part of the globe, certainly not in any country claiming to have a democratic government. The brutal Cossack and the murdering Turk have, apparently, a tremendous amount to learn from those friends in San Diego who have assumed the name of Vigilantes. When a legal system requires the aid of such vigilantes to enforce its power no further proof is required as to its innate rottenness. We, here in Great Britain, have had the phrase about America being the "Land of the Free" dinred in our ears so long that many of us had actually begun to believe it. We were fully aware that England and Europe generally, was hopelessly backward. Americans were so confident on that point. It is now from your country of progress that we are learning the use of the weapons of the Inquisition and of Darkest Russia. For canting hypocrisy official America is easily the foremost country in the world. Many in England to whom I have shown the accounts of the treatment meted out to your members in Aberdeen and San Diego, I refer in particular to the horrible Reitman atrocity, cannot credit that such a state of affairs is possible in the United States of all countries. Of course they have the delightful illusion that the United States is civilized.

The London Daily Herald has already had a few articles in its columns dealing with the San Diego affair and the facts are causing indignation through all parts of the country. All honor to the brave men who have gone to San Diego despite the reign of the degenerate police in that district. That such canaille wear the garb of men and are placed over men is nothing short of a scandal. You MUST triumph in the end. To surrender would be as bad as running away from a mad dog would be when you had a big club in your hand with which to hit him on the head. . . .

Yours for Solidarity,

A. B. ELLSBURY.

Will G. H. Hill please write to A. B. Ellsbury, Newcastle Branch, British Socialist Party, Leazes Park Road, Newcastle, Eng.

CLARENCE DARROW'S SPOKANE SPEECH

The famous criminal lawyer, Clarence Darrow, delivered several lectures in Spokane, commencing on Saturday, Sept. 14.

His topic on Saturday was "Industrial Conspiracies." With no attempt at flourish Darrow started his talk in a conversational tone and held the audience to a man by apparently taking them into his confidence.

Outlining conspiracies of the past Darrow said: "In the early days it was a conspiracy to think about a king. You did not need to do anything but just think. For if you thought about a king or a ruler of any kind it was evident that you thought no good of them—or you wouldn't really be thinking."

Darrow eulogized "direct action" and stated that it alone had accomplished results. He said: "The only way that a labor organization can be of value is by striking or threatening to strike." Continuing he said in speaking of the capitalists who claim to favor labor unions: "They were willing to let the men form labor unions so long as the efforts were confined to passing resolutions—in other words—so long as they did not do anything."

He showed the impossibility of gaining the earth for the producers by legal methods. From a legal standpoint the Constitution could not be changed. It would require a revolution, and probably a violent one, to free the workers. "They let the poor vote," said Darrow, "but the rich men make the laws." "The divested right of the poor make up the vested rights of the rich."

"J. B. McNamara plead guilty because he hadn't a chance. The evidence was overwhelming. He saved his life. His was a social crime." His remarks let a good deal of light upon the subject, but owing to the fact that questions were not called for there remain many points upon which the general public are perplexed.

Darrow also declared that the crime of William Wood was a social crime on the opposite side of the great struggle. In reply to a question asked by the "Worker" editor after the meeting, the famous lawyer said: "I don't think that Ettor and Giovannitti will be brought to trial. There is practically no basis for a case against them."

YOU TOUGH LOGGER

(By Mack.)

Say, you, Mr. Tough Logger: Did you ever take a good look at yourself to see just how tough you really are, and where you are the toughest? If not, let me try to give you a hint so you may take a tumble and look at yourself just once with a critical eye, the eye of one awake and not dreaming that his interest and that of the man he is working for are identical.

Look and see what you are, where you are, and ask yourself if you have ever tried to better your condition, or have you helped others to run yourself while you grinned, or cussed, or drank, or played tough, or done the hundred and one other things but looking out for yourself in a sane manner. Wise logger and tough, but alas, more tough than wise.

Now, Jack, don't swell up and stop here. I, too, am a logger and know what I am talking about, and you recognise it as the truth but probably won't admit it.

Yes, Jack, we are tough in more ways than one, and we have to be tough some ways. For what with dragging trips, mauls, chokers, blocks, straps and tommy moors, through brush and mud, also pulling saws through pitch and binding timber, or firing a donkey 15 hours on a cold breakfast, or having yourself shook to pieces punching donkey, or dodging bunbunks if you're loading; taking chances of being killed or crippled. Yes, we have to be tough and have nerve for the boss. But how about nerve for ourselves? Would that be wrong, or are we just nerry for others and cowards for ourselves?

Think, Jack, think! That is what the brain is for—use it! Now, listen! We are tough in another way—our brains are tough and stiff, so stiff that we appear to have laid them to one side and just use our strong backs, arms and legs and allow ourselves to be driven about like oxen; letting the boss set the wages and the number of hours we shall work. Why, bless you, no wonder conditions are poor—we have never asked for better.

Calgary (Alta.) local of the I. W. W. has shown such a growth within the last month that they have had to secure larger headquarters. Meetings are large and literature sales excellent. At Glenbow in the sandstone quarry the I. W. W. agitation brought a strike for 35c per hour. The strike was successful in less than half a day. The Calgary boys are active in keeping men from shipping on to the G. T. P. where the strike is on.

"The chivalry of the South" is now proven to be as much a myth as is the tale about "sweet land of liberty." Kate Richards O'Hare was recently speaking upon the streets of Tallapoosa, Ga., when the mayor of the city hired a boom friend of John Kirby, or else he inherited his chivalry from the same source.

Fellow Worker A. L. Shanner is requested to send in his credentials as camp delegate to Local 56, I. W. W., Box 241, Bakerfield, Cal. W. H. Grayson and James Geary must communicate with the local at once at the same address.

Found—An I. W. W. membership book issued by Industrial Union No. 47, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, to S. Wasylima. Owner write to F. H. Alexander, 627 So. 17th Ave., Omaha, Nebr.

Remember we carry no paid advertising and our existence depends upon subs and bundle orders.

Subscribe for the "Industrial Worker."

PRESS FUND

Previously acknowledged \$146.31
John Paul, Burlingame, Cal. 1.00

Get your press committee on the job. We want the news of your locality.

PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. W.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class take possession of the earth and the machinery of production and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class has interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

No headquarters is complete without one of the "Pyramid of Capitalism" posters in colors. They're good sellers, too. Fifteen cents per copy or \$1.00 per dozen.

IL PROLETARIO

Il Proletario is an organ of the syndicalist movement, published in the Italian language. It expounds the principles of the I. W. W. Arturo Giovannitti, awaiting trial because of his activity in the great Lawrence strike, is the editor. Subscription price \$1 per year. Address 149 W. 4th Street, New York City.

I. W. W. AUSTRALIAN ADMINISTRATION

The Australian administration of the Industrial Workers of the World is located in the Socialist hall, Wakfield street, Adelaide, Australia. The General Secretary-Treasurer is E. Moyle. Sydney local, Secretary George G. Reeve, 223 Cumberland street.

New Zealand local, Secretary C. T. Reeve, Raynor's Building, Wellesley Street.

PICTURES POSTCARDS

The part that pictures play in revolutionary education is large. The poster picture, "Pyramid of Capitalism," is world famous.

It represents the working-class—men, women and children—on the bottom of the pyramid. A platform upon their bent backs supports the capitalist class who are rioting at the banquet board.

Above them is the second platform on which stand the soldiers, representing the armed forces of capitalism.

Above them on the third platform are the preachers and priests teaching the workers contentment with their lot.

The next platform has upon it the rulers of the nations—kings, czars, and presidents. Surmounting the entire structure is a bag of gold, showing the a m of capitalism.

The poster is 16x20 inches, on heavy white paper in most attractive colors. The price is 15c each, or \$1.00 per dozen. Postcards are similar to the picture and are 25c per dozen, or \$1.00 per 100.

I. W. W. Publishing Bureau

TEN-CENT PAMPHLETS
"Patriotism and the Worker." By Gustave Hervé. 32 pages. 5c to local unions in quantity.
"Eleven Blind Leaders." By B. H. Williams. 32 pages. 5c to local unions in quantity.

"The I. W. W. in History, Structure and Methods." By Vincent St. John. 24 pages. 5c to local unions in quantity.

FIVE-CENT PAMPHLETS
"Why Strike? The Lost Cause to Win." By Wm. E. Trautmann. 14 pages. 3c to local unions in quantity.
"The Farm Laborer and the City Worker." By Edward McDonald. 16 pages. 3 1/2c to local unions in quantity.

FOUR-PAGE LEAFLETS.
15c per 100, \$1.25 per 1000.
"Is the I. W. W. Anti-Political?" By Justus Ebert.

"Political Parties and the I. W. W." By Vincent St. John.

"Getting Recognition." By A. M. Storton.
"Two Kinds of Unionism." By Edward Hammond.

"Appeal to Wage Workers, Men and Women." By E. Nelson.
"Union Babs and Others." By Oscar Ameringer.
"The Farmer and the Workers." By Walker C. Smith.

Any of the above may be ordered from the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

Songs! Songs!

To Fan the Flames of Discontent
SONGS OF JOY!
SONGS OF SORROW!
SONGS OF SARCASM!
Songs of the Miseries That Are.
Songs of the Happiness To Be.
Songs that strip capitalism bare;
show the shams of civilization; mock
at the masters' morals; scorn the
smug respectability of the satisfied
class; and drown in one glad burst
of passion the profit patriotism of
the Plunderbund.

SONGS! SONGS!

I. W. W. SONG BOOKS.

10c each, \$5.00 per hundred, \$35.00 per thousand, cash in advance. Order of the "Industrial Worker," Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

Solidarity

Organ of the I. W. W., published in New Castle, Pa. A revolutionary weekly with up-to-date news of all Eastern labor matters. You need it as well as the Worker. Subscription \$1 per year, 13 weeks for 25c, bundle orders 1 1/2 cents per copy. Address P. O. Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

AGITATE — EDUCATE — ORGANIZE — FIGHT FOR THE EIGHT HOUR WORK DAY

War in Minneapolis

September 7 marked the arrest of twenty members of the I. W. W. for speaking on the streets of Minneapolis Minn. At Second and Nicollet avenue several thousand people witnessed the actions of the police in dragging one speaker after another from the box and taking them to jail. The prisoners did not resist.

On the way to jail the men sang the I. W. W. songs and Minneapolis streets rang with the battle hymn of the toilers:

"Then raise the scarlet standard high,
Beneath its folds we'll live and die,
Though cowards flinch and traitors sneer,
We'll keep the red flag flying here."

The singing continued inside the jail far into the night.

Several patrol trips were necessary to take the men to the station and with each trip the crowd increased. Finally the police were given orders to disperse the audience and this was done in a rough manner.

Meanwhile in St. Paul a similar scene was being enacted at Cedar and Seventh streets, where Mrs. J. Lockwood, wife of a Kalamazoo, Mich., socialist alderman, was arrested with eight others. The police made brutal efforts to disperse the crowd by running the patrol auto among the assembled persons.

Sympathizers gathered around the jail demanding the release of Mrs. Lockwood and the other speakers and these were not dispersed until the riot guns were loaded and prepared for use. It is said that a member of the I. W. W. scented the danger to the unarmed crowd and succeeded in dispersing them.

A monster meeting is arranged for James P. Thompson, general organizer of the I. W. W., who will speak on the corner of Cedar and Seventh on Sunday night. Police orders are that no more meetings be held in that district. The I. W. W. in Minneapolis and St. Paul will bring the matter before the annual convention in Chicago on the 16th and it is said that the entire delegate body will aid in the fight when their deliberations are over.

WOULDN'T MAKE A TRADE

An I. W. W. member in the harvest fields of North Dakota rebelled against working two eight hour shifts each day for \$4.50. He demanded shorter hours and longer wages.

The farmer poured out his tale of woe and said the laborers were better off than he was. The I. W. W. man immediately offered to take the farm off his hands and assured him of a steady job if he would agree to work as hard as he expected the laborers to.

Needless to state the farmer did not accept the offer.

The members of the I. W. W. know that this is the season when the workers are "horny handed sons of toil," but once the crops are harvested the same men are "gold-darned pesky hoboes."

When the grain is ripe and black clouds line the sky is the time to make Reuben come through with the change. Direct action gets the goods.

QUICK WORK IN VANCOUVER

Vancouver locals recently arranged a protest meeting in behalf of Ettor and Giovannitti to be held on the Powell street grounds. Rain forced them to hold a hall meeting instead, and with but a few hours to make new arrangements, a crowd was drawn to the I. W. W. hall at 34 Cordova street, West, where Floyd Hyde made an address. The sum of \$43.35 was forwarded to the Defense Fund after all expenses were paid. Quick work, that!

Tacoma Backs Down

After extensive advertising and completion of all preparations for a monster parade and Ettor-Giovannitti protest meeting had been made by local 380, I. W. W., Tacoma, Wash., it was rumored that a permit would have to be secured from his Nobs, the Mayor. So a committee blew up to the city hall to see "hissonner."

This individual was of the opinion that Sunday was a day of rest, the absence of "Old Gory" constituted another objectionable feature, while a band in a parade was clearly out of place. These gems of wisdom flowed from his lips like beer from a bung-hole. The committee sat awe-struck, marvelling at this massive piece of intelligence.

When the father of the city had concluded the committee recovered their composure sufficiently to inform his Nobs that the parade with all the objectionable features would be held.

The next day the chief of police, Loony Loomis, made the statement that while he did not sanction such a celebration on the holy Sabbath there was nothing that could be done to prevent it.

The meeting is under the joint auspices of the I. W. W., the A. F. of L., the Socialist Party, and the Lafayettes of America, a local Italian organization.

The following telegram was received just as we go to press:

TACOMA, WASH., SEPT. 15, 1912.—BIGGEST PARADE OF WORKINGMEN EVER SEEN IN TACOMA; HALL JAMMED. NO INTERFERENCE FROM POLICE. RECEIPTS \$174.00. ETTOR'S PARENTS CHEERED TO THE ECHO WHEN THEIR PRESENCE WAS MADE KNOWN. SIXTEEN PIECE BAND LED PARADE. JAMES ROHN.

A STIFF UPPER-CUT

The Metal Trades and the glass workers in Toledo, Ohio, gave the apologetic craft union leaders a stiff jolt in the jaw on Labor Day when they appeared in the parade.

The Metal Trades, composed of metal polishers, machinists, iron moulders, structural iron workers, boiler-makers, pattern makers, stationary firemen and engineers, put all their banners in one section and marched in a solid body without distinction as to craft, except as to the different badges worn.

In place of the usual junk about a fair day's wage the men carried banners with such inscriptions as these:

"ONE BIG UNION—AND THE CITIZENS INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION WILL BE HISTORY."

"TO HELL WITH THE FULL DINNER PAIL—WE WANT ALL WE PRODUCE."

To demonstrate their scorn of pulpitieters and "promising" labor leaders the glass workers proudly bore a sign on which was the chorus to the I. W. W. hymn "Long Haired Preachers." It is evident that the rank and file in Toledo are not going to be content to "work and pray" for the good things of life when they can get "here and now" by building ONE BIG UNION.

"Today the worst enemies of the working class are not the stupid, reactionary statesmen, who hope to keep down the labor movement through openly repressive measures. Its worst enemies are the pretended friends who encourage craft unions, and thus attempt to cut off the skilled trades from the rest of their class." —Karl Kautsky.

Haywood Pinched

LAWRENCE, MASS., SEPT. 15, 1912.—THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND WORKERS IN MASS MEETING ASSEMBLED TO DAY ON BOSTON COMMON, PROTESTING AGAINST THE ARREST, IMPRISONMENT AND TRIAL OF ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI. HAYWOOD MADE GREAT ADDRESS AND WAS IMMEDIATELY ARRESTED AFTER HIS SPEECH. HE IS OUT UNDER ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS BOND. THREE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED MEMBERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD WENT TO BOSTON FROM LAWRENCE ON TWO RED SPECIALS TO ATTEND THE DEMONSTRATION AND TAKE PART IN THE PARADE, WHICH REQUIRED OVER TWO HOURS TO PASS A GIVEN POINT. GREAT ENTHUSIASM PREVAILED THROUGHOUT. A GENERAL STRIKE IS CERTAIN FOR NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER THIRTIETH. HESLEWOOD.

THE NEVER-WHIPPED I. W. W.

The I. W. W. has never been whipped; it has never met defeat; it has won every battle it has led. It is not yet eight years old and yet it has already spread over the entire English speaking world and has profoundly affected the Labor Movement throughout the earth. It is not, as many seem to think, one and the same Syndicalism. It is a much higher and more definite and comprehensive form of organization. It is the only organization that has any plan whereby Industrial Democracy can be organized and brought into existence. It is the body as well as the soul of the SOCIAL REVOLUTION. And it is this because its management can never be taken away from the WORKING CLASS. It is SOCIALISM in its overall, marching beneath the RED FLAG, the TOILERS already in open REBELLION.

We Southerners should be prouder of it than all other men, for it has signally honored for South, Wm. E. Trautman, who more than all others, helped save it and bring it to where it stands today, is a Texas German; Tom Haggerty, the author of the great PREAMBLE, is a Texas Irishman; Vincent St. John, our present General Secretary-Treasurer, is a Kentuckian; Wm. D. Haywood, is the son of a Southern mother. Yet the Lumber Kings and other capitalists and landlords have the impudence to say that it is an "Un-American institution," the I. W. W.

The trouble for them is that it is too American—it has all the fight of the West and fire of the South in its veins. It is of the NEW WORLD, the WORLD OF FREE LABOR, and the OLD WORLD OF KINGS and SLAVES fear it, and rightly, for its triumph means the end of plunderers and panderers,—the coming of INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY, the end of CLASS RULE.

For this reason, because they are frightened, the MASTER CLASS is seeking the execution of ETTOR, GIOVANNITTI, EMERSON, LEHMAN, HELTON, BURGE and to send to penal servitude as many of the other imprisoned boys as they can manufacture evidence against. If they hope thus to crush the I. W. W. and save their order, they know nothing of history, they will find themselves fatally mistaken, for now, as in the ages gone, "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the cause." The I. W. W. can never be crushed or intimidated, for it is Labor awakened and determined to be FREE. The CAPITALISTS and LANDLORDS have committed their last judicial murder with impunity.

The I. W. W., the BROTHERHOOD OF HUMANITY, the INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY, with its PROTECTING ARMS, is HERE! On with the ONE BIG UNION! ON TO VICTORY! COVINGTON HALL.

THE WORKER

(By Berton Braley.)

I have broken my hands on your granite,
I have broken my strength on your steel,
I have sweated through years for your pleasure,
I have worked like a slave for your wealth.
And what is the wage you have paid me?
You masters and drivers of men—
Enough so I come in my hunger
To beg for more labor again!

I have given my manhood to serve you,
I have given my gladness and youth;
You have used me, and spent me, and crushed me,
And thrown me aside without ruth;
You have shut my eyes off from sunlight,
My lungs from the untainted air,
You have housed me in horrible places
Surrounded by squalor and care.

I have built you the world in its beauty,
I have brought you the glory and spoil,
You have blighted my sons and my daughters,
You have scourged me again to my toll,
Yet I suffer it all in my patience,
For somehow I dimly have known
That some day the Worker will conquer
In a world that was meant for his own!

The International Hotel Workers Union of Boston, Mass., raised \$100 for the Ettor-Giovannitti Defense at one meeting. And they promise to raise hell if the men are not released.

Ettor's Trial Sept. 30

Lawrence, Sept. 9.—Sept. 30 was the day set for the trial of Ettor and Giovannitti at the court house here today. The defense was represented by John P. S. Mahoney of Lawrence; ex-district attorney W. Scott Peters of Haverhill, Judge James Slak of Lynn and Geo. W. Roemer, Jr., of Boston, and Fred W. Moore of Los Angeles as associate counsel. The trial is likely to be held at Salem, with Judge Quinn presiding.

District Attorney Attwill is in a predicament regarding the trial. He is reported to have said that he will be condemned if he tries Ettor and Giovannitti and he will be condemned if he doesn't.

The dynamite conspiracy proceedings at Boston have developed nothing new, as yet; except to name in connection with them, William Whitman, president of the Arlington Mills, and one of Wood's strongest competitors. He has expressed a willingness to appear as a witness and tell all he knows. He certainly could tell some interesting things, not only of the dynamite plant, but of the prosecution of Ettor and Giovannitti.

District Attorney Pelletier, accused of playing politics, has come out with a threat, saying: "I may be forced to do some very unusual things, but the conditions attending the outrages are unusual and revolutionary, and no suggestions that I am playing politics will swerve me from my course." The question is being asked: "Why should Pelletier wait to be forced to do the unusual; is it not his claim that he will see that justice is done, regardless of social or other distinctions?" Pelletier should out with what he knows.

Pelletier is not taken seriously in New York city. A well known journalist there writes to the Ettor-Giovannitti defense committee that in his opinion, Pelletier's move is an attempt to cloud the whole issue. He warns the defense committee to be on its guard and to demand immediate action in favor of the two imprisoned men.

WHO WOULDN'T REVOLT?

The recent riot of prisoners in the penitentiary at Jackson, Mich., shows the protection given by that thing called "the law."

Because the convicts did not turn out as many pairs of suspenders as the patriotic manufacturers of Michigan demanded of them, the guards sought punishment to fit the crime.

The Michigan law provides " * * * that punishment by showering with cold water or whipping with the lash on the bare body shall in no case be allowed." So instead of a lash the guards used a heavy sole-leather paddle soaked in brine, and instead of striking the bare body they placed a brine soaked sheet across the victim's naked body after he had been gagged and strapped across a barrel. Thus was the law obeyed to the letter.

Most men faint at the tenth or twelfth stroke. One committed suicide rather than submit to a second flogging. Is it any wonder a riot broke out?

The rioters are receiving the same treatment as described above and one thousand ex-convicts have gathered in Jackson and are in a threatening mood.

Who said laws were for any save the masters of the bread?

WAIT UNTIL A STRIKE OCCURS

From the Los Angeles Record of Sept. 5 we extract the following titbit:

"As a mark of appreciation of the action of Chief of Police Sebastian in heading the Labor Day parade with a squad of mounted police, L. W. Butler, secretary of the Central Labor Council, and W. A. Engle, Thursday, presented a neat satin badge to the chief. The badge was ordered for use in the parade, but arrived too late and the chief will keep it as a souvenir. It bears the insignia of the American Federation of Labor and the words in gold letters, 'Chief of Police, Labor Day Parade, Los Angeles Sept. 2, 1912.'"

The obliging police chief and his squad, who led the parade, are the same ones who so courteously lead the craft unionists to jail when they dare picket a strike-bound district or otherwise play their part in the class struggle. In return for their mark of respect to the police the workers will receive upon their craniums some marks from stout oak clubs to force respect for the master's sacred profits.

ENCOURAGE BIG BUSINESS

If William M. Wood, of the American Woolen company, charged with conspiracy to distribute dynamite, fears that justice will be done him in Massachusetts, he had better ask for a change of venue to San Diego county. We guarantee him that the representatives of Big Business are perfectly safe here, no matter what crimes they have committed.

The common working class are so plenty here that we don't mind sending a few of them up on the least provocation. But the big men of Big Business are so few that we give them every protection and encouragement. Mr. Wood, come to San Diego, where you can feel perfectly safe. Even the Vigilantes would protect YOU.—San Diego Herald.

ON TO THEIR SCHEMES

In order to break down the I. W. W. organization in Haverhill, Mass., the employers started a secret leather workers shop where scabs were employed. They then diverted their regular work to this shop as fast as they could find scabs to handle it. The I. W. W. gave them short notice that they must either close down the scab shop or run it with union men, or else a second strike will take place.

MURDER OF GIRL IS PART OF PLOT

(Continued from page one.)

forsooth! Do they think we have forgotten Parsons and Spies of Chicago and the sort of "fair trial" they got? Not by a dam site, a factory site, or any other kind of site.

And now, all of a sudden, a month before the trial of Ettor and Giovannitti and two months before election, comes the summoning before the grand jury of Ernest W. Pitman, the mill builder, to tell more of what he knows about the Breen dynamiting job which in an unguarded moment he has babbled of in a public place. He recognizes that he is caught and to end his misery he goes out into his garden and blows his wretched brains out.

Poor devil! Friends of his in Boston tell me that he had been almost constantly drunk since January last. His tortured thought would give him no peace and he sought to paralyze them with drink. Contrast this with the smiling, affable Wood, the sleek head of the Wool Trust, who puts up his \$5000 bail with a complacent grin on his well cared for face. Everybody knows that Pitman and Breen were mere tools but of whom it will probably never be proven in a court of law.

District Attorney Pelletier, of Boston, who caused the indictments of Wood and others, wants to be the Democratic governor of Massachusetts to succeed Foss. He is prominent in the Knights of Columbus and has the backing of the Catholic church, but his chances did not loom up well until he interfered in behalf of the men during the recent Boston L. strike. That brought him so much praise from the labor unions that he may have felt encouraged to play this second and stronger card in currying favor with working class voters. No one seriously believes that he will succeed in convicting Wood and his associates or that he will try very hard to.

Meantime things are brewing here in Lawrence. There can be no doubt of that. These recent disclosures have intensified the feeling of bitterness that has prevailed in the hearts of the workers here since the jailing of Ettor and Giovannitti, since the killing of John Rany, since the murderous beating of working women who were about to become mothers. Deeper and deeper has become their anger at the weeding out of the militant workers that has been going on constantly since the strike was ended. By the end of this month it is possible that the mill owners will wish that Ettor and Giovannitti had never been jailed, or better still, that they had never been born.

You cannot jail ideas; you cannot kill a movement in an electric chair or hang it to death on the gallows; the desire in the human breast for a better world to live in is not checked by courts or stifled in a cell. This idea is gradually beginning to seep even into the brains of Massachusetts capitalists and it may eventually hit their lawyers and politicians.

SLUMBER IS BROKEN

The Vancouver Trades Council recently went on record as favoring industrial unionism. At their meeting of Sept. 5 the matter of recognition of the cards of other organizations, including the I. W. W., came up and delegates reported as follows: Molders, Painters, and Carpenters favoring recognition and Bricklayers unanimously opposing it. The Painters' Union instructed their delegate that it was unnecessary to endorse specifically the universal working card as they had endorsed industrial unionism and that could mean nothing else but a universal card. With a little more education, a little more concrete, and a little more machinery we can expect the Bricklayers' Union to come out of the clouds of "craft superiority."

SORROWS OF THE STATION WORKERS

Station workers on the Grand Trunk Pacific certainly had good cause to walk off the line along with other workers.

We have, in the "Worker" office, contracts showing where men were charged \$8.40 per week for board alone, and check off bills showing such items as these: Water bill \$1.00, second hand axe \$4.00, shovel \$2.50, laundry soap 10c a bar, etc. By their contract the station workers were forced to buy at the company stores.

The company certainly believes in letting its left hand take in what its right hand pays out.

VICTORIA HUNGRY FOR INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

In Victoria, B. C., on Sunday night, September 8, the Bijou Theater was packed to the doors with an enthusiastic crowd anxious to hear about industrial unionism.

Floyd Hyde of Seattle was the speaker and hearty rounds of applause followed his telling remarks. Over seven hundred were present.

The audience further showed its appreciation by purchasing a large amount of I. W. W. literature and also by contributing liberally to the collection.

The I. W. W. is now the topic of conversation on the streets of Victoria and workers are daily making application for membership.

Every Sunday the Victoria locals plan to have similar meetings with different able speakers and the rebels aim to have all workers in Victoria banded together in ONE BIG UNION before very long.

Fellow Worker John Pancner has been released from the pall in Aberdeen through the efforts of Arthur Jensen, editor of the Free Press. His sentence was 90 days and release came at the end of 65 days. His crime was that he endeavored to get the scabs to desert the mills by talking to them. Pancner's release means another rebel on the firing line.

Shall Murder Be Committed?

Joe Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti are in prison in Lawrence, Mass., awaiting trial on the charge of murder. They will be tried in a hostile capitalist community in September or sooner, for a crime committed by a policeman, as testified to by eye-witnesses, during the great textile strike through which 300,000 ill treated and half starved textile workers have been benefitted by a substantial raise in wages to the amount of \$15,000,000 annually.

These young agitators came to Lawrence, Mass., at the solicitation of the striking workers in order to give them the benefit of their organizing experience in the battle for a living wage. The master class, whipped by the solidarity of the workers, now wish to get revenge by the death of our fellow workers in the electric chair. Their crime like many others who have suffered persecution at the hands of a money-mad band of parasites, is their loyalty to the working class.

Our fellow workers are charged with being the cause of the death of a young girl striker on the trumped up charge of inflaming the minds of the workers with inflammatory speeches, to the point that the workers rioted. Those who know the prisoners and have heard the speeches, know that such a charge is an absolute lie. Back of the demand for the blood of our fellow workers are the strongest combinations of capital on the Eastern coast. The best legal talent to be procured, will battle for a verdict in the first degree. We have no other alternative than to do our best with the game of the enemy. We must have first class attorneys. They will cost a lot of money, but what is money compared to the lives of our fellow workers?

Shall we allow our fellow workers to be murdered to satisfy a blood-thirsty capitalist class? Will YOU assist in securing the best defense possible for them? If you will, then fill out the following blank and forward your donation to William Yates, Treasurer Ettor-Giovannitti defense committee, Central building, Lawrence, Mass., who will receipt for the amount.

To William Yates,
Secretary-Treasurer Ettor-Giovannitti Defence,
Lawrence, Mass.

Fellow Worker:
Enclosed find \$..... as my donation to the Ettor-Giovannitti defence.

Kindly forward receipt to the address given below.

Signed.....